



Mathematics

Number - Number and Place Value (Thousands, Hundreds, Tens and Ones)

- To count in jumps of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 and practise finding 1000 more or less than another number having understood the place value of each digit of a four-digit number.
- To make estimations and round numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000.
- To solve problems involving larger numbers and learn to read Roman numerals to 100, understanding that over time, our number system changed and included zero and place value.
- To order and compare numbers beyond 1000.

Number - Addition and Subtraction

- To use formal column written methods to add and subtract numbers with up to four digits.
- To use knowledge of addition as the opposite of subtraction (inverse) to check calculations, e.g. they would work out the addition calculation $432 + 367 = 799$ and check it by doing a subtraction calculation, $799 - 432 = 367$.
- To solve two step addition and subtraction problems.

Measurement

- To work out the perimeter (the distance around the shape) in both cm and m. To find the area of a shape.

Number – Multiplication and Division

Recall and use multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12 .

Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000.

Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit,

Science

Working Scientifically

Science is a great way to find out about the world around us.

- To raise questions, set up fair tests, make careful observations and take readings.
- To decide how to best present their data clearly, report on their findings and draw conclusions based on their initial question.

States of Matter

- To learn about solids, liquids and gases and investigate changing state due to cooling or heating, measuring temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- To learn about the water cycle, specifically focusing on evaporation (liquid to vapour/gas) and condensation (vapour/gas back to a liquid), linking the rate of evaporation to temperature.

Electricity

- To spot common household appliances which work using electricity, make up a simple circuit, recognise the purpose of a switch and investigate whether a lamp will light or not depending on its position within the circuit.
- To test different conductors (conduct the electricity) and insulators within the circuit.



Reading

Reading fluently is increasingly important however understanding what your child is reading is also very important.

Our class will be reading James and the Giant Peach by Roald Dahl this term.

- To listen to and discuss a variety of stories, non-fiction texts, poetry, plays and textbooks in order to understand that texts are structured in different ways and written for different purposes.
 - To use a dictionary to understand meaning of words they don't know.
- To write poems and plays to read aloud and perform using the correct intonation and volume.
- To recognise different types of poetry.
 - To understand books read independently by checking that their reading makes sense, asking questions, inferring character feelings, thoughts and actions and justifying with evidence, making predictions and summarising the main ideas within a section of text. Inference involves using the clues in the story or picture to make a good guess. It involves figuring something out which isn't fully explained and draws on a child's existing knowledge of the world.
 - To look back in the text to find the answer to a question.

Writing

Writing and Spelling

- To use a wide range of prefixes (a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning) such as in-, re-, sub-, dis- and mis- and suffixes (a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning) such as -ation and -ous.
- To spell a wider range of homophones (words which sound the same but are spelt differently such as hear/here, some/sum).
- Children will also be able to place the possessive apostrophe in the right place (e.g. the lady's bag, Lewis' jumper).

Handwriting

- To develop a neat, joined up handwriting style.

Writing - Composition

- To plan writing, fully understanding the structure and style of the text that they are writing.
- To draft and write, practising planning the sentences in their heads before writing them down, consciously including an interesting range of vocabulary.
- To write in paragraphs and structure content well including all the necessary features of that writing style.
- To evaluate and edit, assessing the effectiveness of their own and other's writing, suggesting improvements and proof reading for grammar, spelling and punctuation errors.
- To use intonation when reading their writing out loud and vary the volume so what they are reading is clearly heard.

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

To use standard English and verb forms correctly.

- To describe nouns with additional adjectives and prepositional phrases.
- To use paragraphs accurately (begin a new paragraph when introducing a new character, section of a story or new information)
- To use a variety of tenses in their writing, such as the present perfect form rather than just the past tense.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To use a greater range of vocabulary, including a wider range of conjunctions to join sentences – when, if, although, however, although.
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